To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

An ADMI'RER. *n. s.* [from *admire*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addison. Spectator.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that though men usually give freeliest where they have not given before, and make it an excuse of their desistance from giving, that they have given it otherwise. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto, admissum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* show'd his fear of you. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. *South's Sermons.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryd. Æneid* vii.

4. In the ecclesiastical law.

It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem, &c.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Bavius still *admit?*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense, the phrase of *admission into a college*, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six-clark, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryd. on Heroic Poetry.*

ADMI'TTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] The person or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker, b.* iii.

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a sense now out of use.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the *admixtion* of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

ADMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodward's Natural History, p.* iv.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *against*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* xi.

But when he was *admonished* by his subject *to descend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Past.*

ADMO'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court-satyrist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—
—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakespeare's Henry V. *p.* i.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 77.

ADMONI'TION. *n. s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of those souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have sithence proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

ADMO'NITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, b.* i.

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. s.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *Dict.*

To

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the northpole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* ii.

ADO'. *n. s.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney, b.* i.

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker, Pref.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take:
And ask'd the stranger, who did reeds invent,
And whence began so rare an instrument. *Dryden.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth; in this sense it is generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—
For, hark, Tybalt being slain so late,
It may be thought we held him carelesly,
Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

Come, come, says Pus, without any more *ado*, 'tis time for me to go to breakfast; for cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange, Fab.* ii.

ADOLE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.]

The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See ADOLESCENCY.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley's Serm.*

ADOLE'SCENCY. *n. s.* The same with *adolescence*.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

To ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,
Yet I cou'd some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd. Pers. Sat* vi.

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether, *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryd.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

ADO'PTER. *n. s.* [from *adopt*.]

He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADO'PTION. *n. s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

See the hell of having a false woman! My bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the *adoption* of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. The state of being adopted.

In which time she purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, tendance, kissing, to
O'ercome you with her shew: yes, and in time
(When she had fitted you with her craft) to work
Her son into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon's Considerations on a War with Spain.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ADO'RABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, *viz.* the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of christianity; and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION. *n. s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 4.

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Rom. Idolatry.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O *adoration!*
Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

To ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, N° 57.

ADO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with sooth-saying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizzards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

ADO'RER. *n. s.* [from *adore*.]

He that adores; a worshiper: a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crouds speak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand
Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper, in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath cloathed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah*, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That shews more cost than art;
Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat's History of the Royal Society.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*;
For, though unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryd.*

ADO'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance.

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ADO'WN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

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